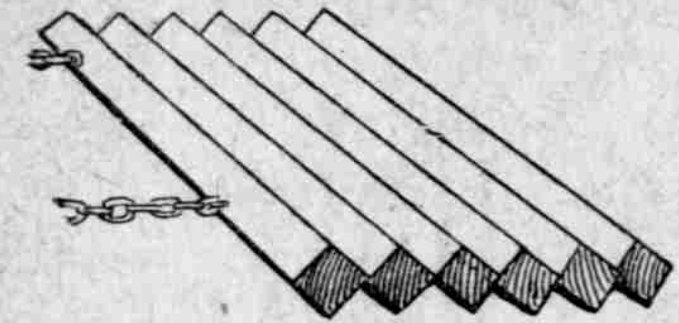


AGRICULTURAL HINTS

PREPARING CORN SOIL

A Homemade Appliance Which Does the Work Thoroughly.

The homemade appliance illustrated herewith is inexpensive and does its work more thoroughly and in a manner different from any similar device known for the preparing of land for corn culture. It consists of six pieces of 4 by 4-inch scantling, seven feet long, bolted together; the bolts run diagonally through the pieces, which brings the diagonally opposite corners



HOMEMADE LAND RUBBER.

together, making the top and bottom present corrugated surfaces. Three bolts are used to fasten the pieces together, which are made of five-eighths inch round iron. One bolt is placed in the center and the others one foot from either end. The outside bolts have an eye instead of plain head, by means of which a forked chain is attached for drawing the implement. The front cutting edges of the implement are protected and their efficiency aided by having them bound with flat iron two inches wide and one-quarter of an inch thick. This size rubber is found to be heavy enough and well adapted for ordinary work when constructed of oak wood, but if made of pine or any light wood it will require weighting.—Director R. M. Miller, in Bulletin 46, Md. Exp. Sta.

GROWING SUGAR BEETS.

It Is Now Being Tried in Nearly All Sections of the Country.

One of the most promising signs of the times from the standpoint of agriculture is the awakening interest of the farmers of the country in improved methods of production, in diversified farming and in seeking out new fields for endeavor. In no other direction, perhaps, is there such marked evidence of the last-named tendency as in the growing sentiment favorable to the cultivation of the sugar beet, which seems to be in every mind, and which is likely to be tried this season in nearly every section of the country where it is believed the saccharine vegetable may succeed.

In no other direction is there such opportunity, at least so far as crop cultivation is concerned, for the demand awaits every pound of sugar which can be produced, while there is no danger that there will be too much of it for the next half-century. The figures are interesting. It is estimated that by all the beet-sugar factories of this country there were produced last year but 40,000 tons. The annual consumption of sugar in this country is 2,110,000 tons, and this amount will of course increase with growth in population. It is estimated that the average acre of sugar beets will yield one ton of pure sugar, or, in other words, that it will require more than 2,000,000 acres of the vegetable to supply the home demand!—Farmers Voice.

PIGS ALONG SHORE.

They Are Fed on Fresh Fish to a Considerable Extent.

Pigs like fish, and pigs raised along shore owned by fishermen get plenty of fish to eat. Sometimes fish is fed to the fish to clear them of scurvy. Horseshoe crabs are often fed to pigs, the crabs being cut clear of the shells so that the pigs can get at them easily; the pigs like horseshoes.

Often around salt water creeks minnows are caught and dumped into pig pens by the bushel. Many fish have hard, sharp, projecting spines that might stick in the pig's throat. When fish of this sort are fed the spines are first cut off, and only the bodies and tails fed. One of the names of the American food is hog choker.

Other food is fed along with fish, and fish is never fed to the pigs before killing time; it would make the pork taste fishy. Pigs will eat soft clams. Down Bay of Fundy way pigs go out at low tide and root up mussels. There, where the tide rises 40 or 50 feet, and comes in with great suddenness, it is necessary for the pigs to be on the alert, and they are. They hear the first sound of the coming tide wave and turn and scamper for the shore, and even then they get there none too soon, occasionally.—N. Y. Sun.

Local Markets for Eggs.

It is not always in the large markets that the highest prices are obtained for eggs. One reason why so many farmers ship their eggs to a distant market is because it is easier to do so than to sell nearer home. When a lot of eggs can be sent away in a crate to be sold by an agent the work is done, and when sold in the nearest town more time must be given. If the towns were better supplied prices would be higher in the large markets, and it will no doubt pay to build up a local custom for eggs, as better prices are obtained in that manner than by shipping to the cities.—Farm and Fireside.

Oat Smut Preventive.

A new preventive of oat smut is said to have been discovered by Prof. Jensen, of Denmark, the originator of the hot water treatment. It is called "celestine," and is, as its name indicates, a powder, a small quantity of which is dissolved in water, the water being then sprinkled upon the seed, which must be shoveled over until it is moistened. The seed should then be spread upon a floor shoveled over frequently for four or five days before sowing. Its advantage over the hot water treatment does not lie in greater efficiency, but in convenience of application.

HINTS FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Protect the north and west sides of the bee hives.

If a colony is found queenless unite it with a queen that has a colony. Many bees are lost when taking a clearing flight early in the spring. Bees consume a large quantity of water after they begin to rear brood.

If bees have no convenient watering place, one should be provided for them. Examine the hives, and if you do not find a brood in all stages it is a sign that the queen is dead.

More spring dwindling results from putting the bees out too soon than from any other one cause.

By feeding now, the bees will breed more rapidly, thereby increasing the force of the working bees.

One of the best ways of uniting colonies is to set one hive over the other and let the bees mix at will.

It is best to contract the entrances to the hives in early spring until the weather becomes warm and settled.

In case the queen is dead take a frame of brood from another hive and the bees will soon rear a queen for themselves.

In all feeding care must be taken not to spill the feed about the hives. If may, and generally will, induce robbing.

To introduce a strange queen into a hive put her into a queen cage, cover her with sugar paste and lay on top of the frames.

Cutting off edges of the comb or cutting holes in the same where there are eggs or larvae just hatched will almost always insure the starting of queen cells.

Better queens can be secured if we wait for the queen cells to be started naturally by the bees under the swarming impulse. By early feeding and adding brood this period can be hastened.—St. Louis Republic.

BUSINESS JUDGMENT.

It Is Necessary to Make Poultry Keeping a Success.

If farmers and poultrymen generally would use more business judgment they would be more successful. It is not only necessary to send fresh eggs to market, but they should be well sorted in the crate as to color and size. Furthermore, they should be clean. Dirty eggs and all varieties of shapes and colors will not attract the eye of the buyer, says the Homestead. In these days of close competition one cannot be too careful about the manner in which shipments are made. It is the same with dressed poultry. Poultry should have a plump and tempting appearance, free from pin feathers and absolutely clean. The head and feet should have a clean and fresh look. One reason why scalded poultry never sells well in market is on account of the pale, shrunken look of the head, giving it a sickly look. Another good business principle is to serve the market according to her demands. If she wants white eggs don't ship brown, and if she wants brown, don't force a white shipment on her. Your broilers would go begging in a rooster market, and your roosters would have slow sales if broilers were asked for. There are so many little things that must be considered. How to market is indeed important, but when to market is a fact that must be closely studied. Waiting for holidays has made much disappointment. There are too many waiting for those events. The man who markets when he has something ready for market is generally the one who comes out the best. And he who is enabled to market once a week the year round has the greatest success.

SHADY CHICKEN COOP.

It Affords Comfort in Daytime and Shelter at Night.

Shelter at night, and shade for the heat of the day, are both provided for in the coop shown in the accompanying cut. A barrel with a bit of the head left in, is placed upon its side and part-



PROTECTION FOR CHICKS.

ly filled with dry loam. Above is stretched a square of cheap cotton cloth, as shown in the sketch. If the hen is to be kept from running with the chicks, she can be tied to the stake in front, or slats can be nailed across the front of the barrel. A square frame, covered with coarse wire cloth, makes an excellent protection for the front at night, as it keeps out the enemies of the chicks, but lets in pure air. It is for lack of proper ventilation that many broods fail to grow thriftily. Remove the surface of the loam in the barrel occasionally and put in a coating of fresh earth.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Feeding Straw to Stock.

The experience of E. P. Smith is that in feeding straw it is essential that the grain diet should be increased a little, and that the two should be so mixed that both will be relished. Very few animals will eat much clean straw. They prefer hay. Cut the straw fine with a hay cutter, moisten it a little and mix the grain with it. Bran, oats and oil meal are the best for the mixture. Feed this to them regularly, and keep all the fresh, loose straw before them they need. Clean this out every day and set that a fresh, sweet supply is given to them. While being fed on straw, hay and corn stalks should be kept away from them. These should be alternated twice a week. Horses when not at work will thrive on this feed, and also beef cattle two years of age and upward. Milch cows and young growing animals will need more hay and stalks.—Western Plowman.

OLD AND NEW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Fashion Changed in This as in All Other Things.

"The tune of the time" changes for scholarship as for all the pursuits of men. We look back with a certain respectful amazement to the days when every scholar wrote in Latin and denounced those who were immoral enough to disagree with his views as putrid, unsavory miscreants. It is not so long since Hebrew was regarded as an almost essential part of the panoply of a well-acquainted classic. Fifty years hence English scholars, looking back upon the history of classical study in the nineteenth century, will probably note with surprise that in England it was distinguished by one prominent feature, the serious practice of Greek and Latin verse translation.

It cannot be denied that this has been a prominent feature. While England was lagging as far behind Germany in philology as in theological research, she was elaborating verse composition into the form of a fine art. So much brains, so much knowledge, so much taste was spent on the practice, so much pleasure was won from it, that the creation of a tenth Muse charged to preside over Latin and Greek translations as her special sphere, might have seemed at the court of Parnassus in the '50's, '60's and '70's as a desirable reform. But of late this fashion has been declining, and it may soon become obsolete. English scholarship has been entering upon new paths, wooing the favor of grimmer divinities. We have been toiling all night to overtake Germany, and now we are groaning under the yoke of facts and statistics and other wearisome inventions. We have been invaded by sciences—by archaeology in all her disguise, by comparative philology, even by folk-lore. Syntax has also been developed into an analysis of such ghastly form and feature that, if Plato and Cicero had seen it in a vision, they would never have had the heart to write. Not a year passes but we have some disconcerting addition to our knowledge and have to prepare a "new map with the augmentation of the Indies." A friend once speaking of the Giant's Causeway observed to me that it did not please him; it looked "too scientific." Classical scholarship is growing too scientific. It will soon become a branch of mathematics.—London Saturday Review.

GRANT AT WEST POINT.

Free from All Profanity and Pure in His Conversation.

Grant was a most agreeable and affectionate roommate. It warms my heart when I think of the year we passed together so pleasantly. At first we had another inmate in our room; but he was transferred to another company and we were alone together. We never had the slightest disagreement. Grant was not what we called "military." He was careless in dress, he did not pay much attention to the minutiae of drill. For two years we were both high privates in the company. Then we were made cadet sergeants. We had many a good laugh about our military cadet rank. He was foot of the list, and I next above him. The next year, when the appointment of cadet officers was made out, he returned to the rank of private and I took the foot of the list. Grant had a good head for mathematics and other studies. He was not a hard student; he studied enough to take the head of the second section, and I do not doubt if he had been more ambitious he could have been in the first section. Three parts of the class were below him as it was. He got a good deal of demerits for trifling carelessness in military matters, which lowered his general standing in the class. He joined the Dialectic society, a literary association, purely voluntary, to improve himself in general education, and attended its meetings regularly. Although always cheerful and pleasant, he seemed a good part of the time occupied in serious thoughts on the great problems of human life. He was free from all profanity, and his conversation was pure. He did not drink liquor or use tobacco. One of his characteristic traits was a great straightforwardness and a scrupulous regard for truth. He would not deviate from it even in jest.—Rev. George Deshon, in N. Y. Independent.

When a Man Is Fifty.

"A man's advancing age tells on him in no other way more unmistakably than in his habits of rising in the morning," remarked Col. Peter Toliver, of Philadelphia, recently. "I am 62 years old, and wake up every morning with the sun. Time was when I used to regard it as a hardship to be waked up before eight o'clock. That was when I was young. When I reached 50 I began to wake with the sun, and no matter how late I sat up the night before I found myself tired of sleeping beyond the hour of the sun's rising. Many men about 50 you meet now will tell you that they find themselves sleeping less than formerly, and are unable to account for it. Whenever one of them complains to me, I know what his age is, no matter how young he may look. There is something in us that responds to reawakened nature when we reach the half-century post in our journey through life, and all the drugs in the pharmacopoeia will not arrest the tendency to sleep no more after day light comes. In the future, when a friend complains to you of his inability to snooze after 'blooms shiver off and lights creep in,' just tell him that he will find this habit fixed upon him for the remainder of his life, because it is a sure sign of advancing age."—St. Louis Republic.

Joke Is on Him.

"You know the mean tenant that Chipper is always complaining about?" "Yes." "Well, Chipper thinks he has an awful good joke on him. The tenant burned up one side of the coal shed for kindling wood and now the neighbors get in the night and steal his coal."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SPONGING THE STOMACH.

The Use of the Gyromele, a Curious Surgical Device.

While the latest discoveries in electrical science and chemistry are widely heralded and get the lion's share of praise in the world of non-professional people, the doctors of the country are keeping quietly at work devising new instruments and new mechanical appliances to lessen pain and diminish disease. Hardly a month passes but some important improvement is made in American surgical science, and each year shows a distinct advance. Often some notable new instrument comes out that solves some long-existing problem. Surgery is the one branch of modern science where an inventor's work avails him nothing except fame, for it is against medical ethics for a doctor to patent a device or to get pay for making it. All he can do is to get some instrument-maker to put it upon the market and see that his brother physicians share in its benefits.

One of the most curious devices of anything in the surgeon's line is the gyromele, a delicately adjusted and novel instrument for sponging out the stomach. It has been possible for many years to wash out the stomach and the instruments made for this purpose have reached a high state of perfection. The gyromele, however, has a totally different purpose and works on a totally different principle. It is a sponge at the end of two wire rods which are inclosed in rubber tubes. These rods are flexible as well as slender, and a patient finds no difficulty in swallowing the little sponge, rubber tubes and all.

The tubes and the wire rods are just long enough to protrude from the mouth when the sponge has been swallowed and is resting in the stomach. It is, of course, dampened just before insertion. The doctor then, seeing that his patient is comfortably settled, gently twists the wires. These move the sponge backward and forward and with any motion desired. The process is not only more agreeable to the sick man or woman than the old method of actually washing out the stomach, but it does the necessary work better. The mucous membrane that lines this digestive organ is delicate and tenacious, holding firmly particles of food at certain times, and this soft sponge surface that moves over it accomplishes quickly and even with something of a pleasant sensation what repeated flowings of water may not.

An old physician of New York tells how in one case he was obliged to use 15 gallons of water to wash out a stomach, and how with the final quantity small bits of rice and other substances were brought up. It is not intended that the gyromele shall supersede the old washing instrument, but that it shall be applied to certain cases.—N. Y. Tribune.

A NEW LOAN BUSINESS.

Armour and Other Capitalists to Lend Money on Cattle and Corn.

The Armour, of Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, and several other large stockholders of the Interstate national bank have organized a trust company, to be known as the Kansas City Cattle Loan company, which will lend money to farmers and stock raisers through local live stock commission merchants, taking as security chattel mortgages on stock and corn. The company will deal in "cattle paper," buying from commission men and selling to eastern stock brokers. The new corporation will have a capital stock of \$500,000. The organization will furnish money for which commission men and stock men have hitherto gone to St. Louis or the east.

Let Him Off Easy.

Judge—You are charged with carrying concealed weapons. "It's all a mistake, your honor. You see, I had a pair of old pistols that I shoved into my pocket to illustrate a very clever pun I recently worked up. I get the boys to talk about balloons, and then I say my life was once saved by parachutes. When they give me the laugh, I draw out the old pistols—pair-o'-shoots, you understand? Ha, ha, ha!" "Did you invent that?" "Yes, your honor!" "Thirty days."—Tit-Bits.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 7.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common	2 50 @ 2 35
Select butchers	2 40 @ 2 50
CALVES—Fair to good light	6 00 @ 5 50
HOGS—Common	3 00 @ 2 45
Mixed packers	3 45 @ 3 55
Light shippers	3 75 @ 4 10
SHEEP—Choice	3 40 @ 3 50
LAMBS—Spring	5 15 @ 5 25
WINTER family	3 25 @ 3 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	80 @ 80
No 3 red	75 @ 75
Corn—No 2 mixed	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Oats—No 2	19 @ 19
Rye—No 2	30 @ 30
HAY—Prime to choice	10 75 @ 11 00
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	8 87 1/2 @ 8 87 1/2
Lard—Prime steam	6 @ 3 75
BUTTER—Choice dairy	6 @ 16 1/2
Prime to choice creamery	2 50 @ 2 38
APPLES—Per bbl.	1 10 @ 1 25
POTATOES—Per bbl.	1 10 @ 1 25
NEW YORK.	
WHEAT—Winter patent	4 50 @ 4 85
GRAIN—Wheat—No 1 north'n	77 1/2 @ 77 1/2
No 2 red	73 1/2 @ 73 1/2
CORN—No 2 mixed	29 @ 29
OATS—Mixed	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
PORK—Mess, new	8 50 @ 9 00
LARD—Western	3 75 @ 3 80
CHICAGO.	
WHEAT—No 2 red	4 20 @ 4 40
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	70 1/2 @ 70 1/2
CORN—No 2 Chicago spring	67 1/2 @ 68 1/2
OATS—No 2	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
PORK—Mess	7 70 @ 7 75
LARD—Steam	3 47 1/2 @ 3 50
BALTIMORE.	
WHEAT—Family	3 90 @ 4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2	75 1/2 @ 76
Corn—Mixed	28 1/2 @ 28
Oats—No 2 white	27 1/2 @ 28
LARD—Refined	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
PORK—Mess	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
CATTLE—First quality	4 10 @ 4 40
HOGS—Western	3 90 @ 4 00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No 2	75 @ 75
Corn—No 2 mixed	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Oats—No 2 mixed	18 @ 18
LOUISVILLE.	
WHEAT—Winter patent	3 75 @ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	75 @ 85
Corn—Mixed	25 @ 26 1/2
Oats—Mixed	21 @ 21
PORK—Mess	7 75 @ 7 75
LARD—Steam	3 47 1/2 @ 3 50

AN INCIDENT AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

A Woman's Life Barely Saved by a Critical Operation—Her Health Destroyed.

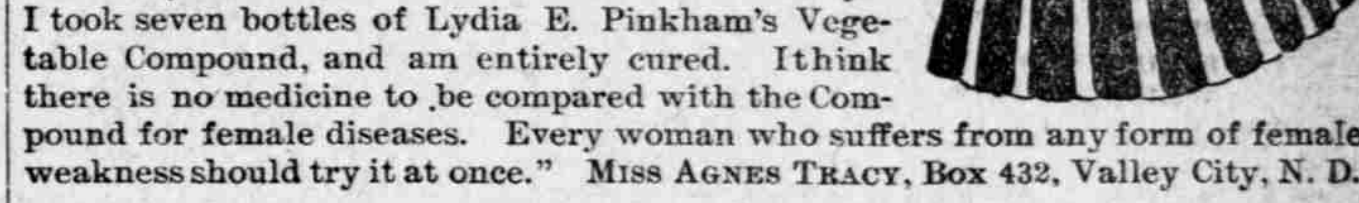
There was a hurry call for the ambulance of the City Hospital. In the course of an hour a very sick young woman was brought in on a stretcher. She was pale as death and evidently suffering keen agony. There was a hasty examination and a consultation. In less than a quarter of an hour the poor creature was on the operating table to undergo the operation called ovariectomy.

There was no time for the usual preparation. Her left ovary was on the point of bursting; when it was removed, it literally disintegrated. If it had burst before removal, she would have died almost instantly! That young woman

had had warnings enough in the terrible pains, the burning sensation, the swelling low down on her left side. No one advised her, so she suffered tortures and nearly lost her life. I wish I had met her months before, so I could have told her of the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. As it is now, she is a wreck of a woman.

Oh, my sisters, if you will not tell a doctor your troubles, do tell them to a woman who stands ever ready to relieve you! Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., confide freely to her all your troubles, and she will advise you free of charge; and if you have any of the above symptoms take the advice of Miss Agnes Tracy, who speaks from experience and says:

"For three years I had suffered with inflammation of the left ovary, which caused dreadful pains. I was so badly affected that I had to sleep with pillows under my side, and then the pain was so great it was impossible to rest. Every month I was in bed for two or three days. I took seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am entirely cured. I think there is no medicine to be compared with the Compound for female diseases. Every woman who suffers from any form of female weakness should try it at once." Miss AGNES TRACY, Box 432, Valley City, N. D.



"Out of the frying-pan"

into the fire." Take care that you don't go that way, when you try to make your washing easier. Better be sure of what you're doing.

Get Pearline, the original washing-compound, the best-known, the fully-proved. There are plenty of imitations of it. But even if they're not dangerous—and some are—they're not economical.

Pearline used properly, goes farther, does more work, and saves more wear, than anything else that's safe to use.

BE BEAUTIFUL!

IF YOUR BLOOD IS BAD YOUR FACE SHOWS IT.

It's nature's warning that the condition of the blood needs attention before more serious diseases set in. Beauty is blood deep.



HEED THE RED FLAG OF DANGER.

When you see pimples and liver spots on your face.

Make the COMPLEXION Beautiful, by Purifying the BLOOD.

If the blood is pure, the skin is clear, smooth and soft. If you take our advice, you will find CASCARETS will bring the rosy blush of health to faded faces, take away the liver spots and pimples. Help nature help you!

ALL DRUGGISTS. YOU CAN, IF YOU ONLY TRY. No. 229



A COOL BOTTLE of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

HIRE'S Rootbeer should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage made.

Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package of six 5 gallon. Sold everywhere.



Western Wheel Works, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. CATALOGUE FREE.

HAY PRESSES! IMPROVED HUNTER FULL CIRCLE "A" Steel and Wooden (steel lined) shipped on trial to reliable parties. FULLY GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES. M. B. LEWIS, Leassee, Meridian Machine Shops, MERIDIAN, MISS.

SILOS HOW TO BUILD ASK WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Weeks Scale Works, STOCK COAL, HAY, GRAIN, BUFFALO, N.Y., AND COTTON SCALES.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of quick relief and cures worth \$100. Send for book of testimonials and 10 day treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SOBS, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

\$25.00 Chicago to California And \$23.00 from ST. LOUIS, is the rate that will be made by the Santa Fe Route

For the Christian Endeavor Convention in July. It will also apply to intermediate points, and in the next few days will have you wished to visit the SOUTH-WEST. The remarkable health resort, the irrigated farms and orchards; the new mining camps now attracting a multitude of gold-seekers; the towering Rockies; the stupendous canyon of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River; the far-famed marvels of mountain and valley on that western shore where the blue Pacific rolls; then take this opportunity. You may learn all about it by addressing any agent of the Santa Fe Route, or the undersigned.

W. J. BLACK, C. A. HIGGINS, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., A. G. P. A., Room 145, 146 & 147, Union Station, St. Louis, Mo. Room 145, 146 & 147, Union Station, St. Louis, Mo.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING NOTICE NAME THIS LABEL THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

We have used the QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO. INK with satisfaction for many years, and are using it now. When in need of ink write to them, Cincinnati or Chicago.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.

EARN A BICYCLE SOON! We will give you a bicycle for \$10.00. Good as new. \$5.00 to \$10.00. New High Grade \$10.00. Special Clearing Sale. Write at once for our special offer. We will give you a bicycle for \$10.00. Good as new. \$5.00 to \$10.00. New High Grade \$10.00. Special Clearing Sale. Write at once for our special offer.

PENSIONS for Soldiers and Widows. For increase of. Rejected claims reopened. All laws free. 31 yrs. practice. Success or no fee. A. N. McCormick & Sons, Cincinnati, O., and Washington, D.C.

YUGATAN, KING OF GUMS. A. N. K.—E 1660

When writing to advertisers please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.